CONCERNS OF THE STAGE. A TALK BY WILLIAM ARCHER, THE

LONDON DRAMATIC CRITIC. Le Favors a Theatre Subshized by the Gavernment-The Work of Ponchielli ns Bevived in "La Gioconda"-Bur-mese Jogglers Melodramatic Thrillers.

In the lecture group of Columbia College yesterday afternoon, William Archer, the London dramatic critic, stoke for an hour on "What Can be lime for the bramas". He was introduced by the scient Low, who declared that if the lwasa stage, a dramatic critic should be at home any where. Reading from notes, in not but pleasing voice. Mr. Archer me of the weelftions which, he thought, development of dramatic art. stattlens, he said, were so much alike in London and New York that, unless he specionithir, his remarks would apply tre to contributed that the theatre water werked to its detriment; but that get. It ought to reproduce the interaternal life of our own and other tron to ferably our own-in this and He decimed it as a waste of time as whether amusement or instruction heat, but held that the ideal theahave a superb literature, which in the theasharter managers he sar astically observed in the English stage to-day no actor of sufus to make a sensation in classical rann with ut showy investment. There as ergrewn and uneducated public is and and the employed in material interests that a great preduction is necessary to attract A rone cannot be mounted modestly, but the manager must had boldly, and there is no middle ground between boom and stump. to this the case drama suffers, to the extent that if one desires to see all of Shakespeare's plays he must go to tiermany. We have in London and New York Wagnerian cycles, but no Shakestearean ordes, yet there is no play of Shakesieare's that is not worth hearing berause it is Shakestware's, and there is no Shakesteare's development that is piesse an audience of 100,000 in London alone. nd one consequence is that no dramatist can afford to put into his play the best that is in Um. In England the author writes with the meter-manager at one elbew, and at the other either in person or in spirit, is the lady, while in his view are audiences of was apparently he suggested. An I playhouse, so set ribers would be the next step, uses would be close a horence to of dramas, the abuilton of the and of long runs. If a satisger suithnot be found, then a crarate set of subscribers should raing bind. At the end of a sinteract state of the first let of subthree men from literary circles, der to have deciding vote, should theatre was a success of failure, he hinding should revert to its that he was not a financier, but he scheme feasible. The best outght, was for a single donor, rather co-operative experiment, and he be taken that the chances for a

The Castle Square company sometimes seoperas practically unknown to New York and favorites. Nicolai's "The Merry Wives of Windsor," not heard here in years, although now in contemplation at the Metropolitan, is promised for Easterweek and Ponchiedl's "La Giocarda' is to be heard and seen there until Saturlay. The latter work has not been given fifteen years ago at the tresent Metropolitan with singers whom it is, of course, impossible to duplicate at the American to-day. Christine Nilsson was among the number, and so were Scalehi, Fursch-Madi, Stagno and Nowere Scient, Fursch-Mail, Stagno and Novara. Several times the opera has been on the
point of reproduction at the Metropolitan under the present management, but it was never
found possible to collect in its cast the stars
made necessary by the stockholders. So a
performance under custar Hinriche's direction at the transl there. House six years ago is
all that we have had of "La fireconda" in more
feent sensons till this week. The story,
founded by Arrigo botto on one of Dumans's
tragedies, has doubtless much to do with its
infrement use. Antiences rarely like
gloomy operas unless they know them well,
and Forethein's music, beautiful as it is in
many bases, could never atone for the tragic
conventionality of "La Gloconda." Its music
acterist through its melody, and the interesting combinations which it shows of the earlier
ladian school and the orchestral fulness of the
younger writers. Fonchielli was a composer
who had not ourgrown the traditions of Italian open as it was understood thirty years
ago, nor failed to learn the advance of his art
in the fuller use made of the orchestra's resources. While these features may not appeal
to the mass of operageers, there is enough
melodic beauty in the music to satisfy them.
The text however, is entirely without any relef from the traditions of its school. Yvonne
the other members, although there is a fairly
successful achievement generally. Lizzlo
Successful achievement generally. Lizzlo
Successful achievement generally. Lizzlo
Successful achievement generally a their
essent Successful achievement generally. Checkessent Sheetan and W. G. Stewart do their
essents. vara. Several times the opera has been on the hs in the opera. Mary Linck, in and W. G. Stewart do their customed shares in making the performance eritorius. It must be borne in mind, how-er, that the commany rarely has such ambi-als works that are at the same time unfa-liar to it. For that reason the excellent millar to it. For that reason the excellent stage management deserves additional credit

Two Burmese now performing at Koster & Dia's show extraordinary skill and are unlike any others that have seen brought forward. A spokesman prefaces their exercise by a few words of explanation. He is vast in chest and self-possession and looks in every one of his many inches the retired circus performer. mpanions are singular looking. On each head is a turban, about the loins is a swathing of cloth a foot wide, and all clse is dark frown hare skin except. For some tattoning. These men use a ball of woven rattan five inches in diameter, and their performance consists in keeping this ball in the air without togething their hands to if. They have three ways of catching it set the ton of the foot, where the industrial high their thanks it; on either shoulder where it is held to pressure from the site of the lead, and between the thighs. In either close the ball is caucht when thrown had across the state or to the height of the files when the state or to the height of the leads as the state or to the height of the ball is considered the knee, where it is held is securely. By such tricks the ball or two slips it around under the knee, where it is held securely. By such tricks the ball to say from striking the stage for a quarter minute of more, and when it does so it is evident that that was intended. Then one chap reseatelly strikes it with the bottom of his foot making it beauth high in air. Elaboratins of this game are many and surprising. When the refurner termins the ball to roll down his back it seems as if nothing can present its one him the leaf of the and another necessary has a fileavors he books one ball on the tor disc for and another necessary the size of the same less. The latter two scheres are the botton of his foot and another necessary the size of the same less. head is a turban, about the loins is a swaththe top if his first and another beneath the kines if his same lest. The latter two spheres for this work glass, to which a miss means the latter two spheres the latter two spheres for the first and plans, to which a miss means the large or to that goes on with mother un-teriorically, as if our were impossible.

A various lot of melodramas is being used in different parts of England. They all have their special thrillers, of one kind or another. One, "The Illind Witness," has for its heroine a girl who goes blind, so that the complications may progress attempt by her; but she regains sight when things must be cleared up, The seems of this play's thriller is on a rocky The blind girl wanters out on the force so that she may be enught there when scappete, who finds that their only way to ency is to sind an injectable cliff. This injectable cliff, in the injectable cliff, in the injectable cliff, being introscible to really agrange thing for meiodrama, the girls scream in chorus for help. The villadit is on the cliff above. In a starm of recolors so he decides to above. In a staem of goodness he decides to so to their aid. He lowers the smugglers'

hoisting tackle and pulls them up. The soubrette he discovers to be the witness to various erimes of his. He promptly brains her. At this critical moment a stroke of lightning restores the heroine a sight. With the aid of this playsical improvement, she discovers that her rescuer is the long-lost murderer of her long-lost father. On crying out to this effect, the villain's kindly spasm comes to an abrupt termination, and he decides to kill her. He is interrupted by the opportune arrival of the good fut my man, who incets a built into his oranium. Another melodrams, "Brave Hearts," glories in a series of thrillers, When the time comes for the main one the hero and heroine are slightly the worse for wear, having just escaped in a damp condition from a water tank. They are therefore easily overcome by the villain, but only at first, mind you, only at first. The hero is thrown saide unconscious. The heroine is tied to a tree with a dynamic cartridge just under her toes. A lighted fuse is attached of course, and also, of course, the hero returns to consciousness in the nick of time. A fierce fight with knives ensures amite cartridge just under her toes. A lighted fuse is attached of course, and also, of course, the hero returns to consciousness in the nick of time. A flerce fight, with knives ensues. All this time the bomb is close to the exploding point, and so is the gallery. The hero seems to be getting the best of it when the assistant bad man shoots him from the rear. Just at this moment a rescue party arrives, loosens the heroine from her perflous position and, wonder unon wonder, extinguishes the bomb by jumping upon it. Cynical respie may smile at all this, but nevertheless when "Known to the Police." a melodrama produced recently in London, was found to lack a thriller, keen disappointment was felt. Much had been expected of this play because its author, John Douglass, was the inventor of the tank drama. In his new piece, however, he resorted to the old situations as well as the old characters without providing a new excitement. So his work was all in vain.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. A Pleasing Concert in Carnegie Hall Yes-

terday Afternoon. An appreciative audience, of large numbers, attended the Boston Symphony Orchestra's last matinée concert of the season at Carnegie Hall yesterday. Mr. Gericke offered a programme consisting of the "Hebrides" (or 'Fingal's Cave'') overture, by Mendelssohn; first piano cencerto by Tschaikowsky; Bourree Fantasone," by Chabrier, and the econd symphony, by Brahms. Mmc. Teresa Carreño was the soloist.

It has become impossible to write of this orchestra's playing without praising it. The musicians form, as a result of their excellent training under gifted conductors and their constant public playing, a pliant and perfectly developed body, sensitive to the slightest indi-cation of the leader's ideas. The fact that the orchestra has become such a splendid instrument throws the brunt of any criticism on the director, for the players are but the means through which he gives expression to his conception of a work. Mr. Gericke is not a virtueso conductor, though he seems to have gauged his wonderful orchestra and brings its manifold excellences into prominent view; he adheres strictly to the letter of the musle but often fails to appreciate its spirit. His conceptions are imbaed with his academic and somewhat austere personality consequently there is no passion and little of warmth or buoyancy expressed by his orchestra. ment throws the brunt of any criticism on the

chestra.

From its peaceful introduction to its brilliant close the symphony shows the more popular side of Brishms. A lover of music can appreciate this work without being so expert as to follow a theme closely through a maze of polyphony. The allegately orgation is a particularly bright and happy movement.

The Chabrier number was scored by Felix Moitt for a regular orchestra, strengthened in some places, and with some of the accessories affected by composers of the day. The work is said to be based on a plane place by the composer of "Gwendolins," and is in imitation of an ancient dance, the bourrée, as the title indicates. It is effectively orchestrated and will doubtless be heard here again.

Mine, Carreño's playing, almost masculine in character, did not tril to please. The concerto she chose is in Tschaikowsky's best vein, containing beautiful themes and bright color and orchestrated with the usual lavishness of the Russian master. The planists style is well suited to such music and her performance was in every way excellent. She used to advantage the many opportunities afforded by the work to display her technique and her ability to produce good tone effects. The andience was enthusiastic in its applause, recalling Mme. Carreño repeatedly, but she played no encore. m its peaceful introduction to its brilliant

Van Dyck and Van Rooy Heard for the Last

Barely has the final week of a season at the Metropolitan Opera House offered two Wagner operas. This has been an exceptional year, however, as "Tambhauser" and "Tristan und Isolde" were found among the works given as the last of the year's operas. "Tannhäuser" last night served for the farewell appearance of MM. Van Dyck and Van Rooy. The choice was an appropriate one as far as M. Van Dyck was conappropriate one as far as M. Van Dyck was con-cerned, for his eloquent and graphic acting as Taunhibaser has won him applicate at the previous representations of the opera, which have been more frequent this year than in any preceding season. He was frequently and enthusiastically called before the curtain last night. M. Van Rooy sing Wolfram, in which he has won admirers here. He was cordially applicated.

Only these manchers of the correspondent

applicated.
Only these members of the company were heard for the last time. Mmes. Lehmann and Eames are to sing later in the week. So is M. Plancon, who was last night an admirable Landgrace.

UNDERWRITERS ARE WITH BONNER. Postmaster Van Cott Has Got His Eyes on That Tammany Bill.

Postmaster Van Cott in business life is an insurance man, and with other fire underwriters of this city has been in correspondence with friends at Albany ever since the real purpose of the bill that would retire Chief Bonner be came known. Watch will be kept to make sure that the bill continues to sleep in the Cities Committee, Mr. Van Cott said yesterday that the bill was in all probability dead. but should it show any indications of life the fire underwriters would descend upon Albany to raise a powerful protest against any attempt to substitute a politician for a fire fighter in the control of New York's Fire Department.

"My knowledge of Chief Bonner dates from 1891," said the Postmoster yesterday. "Then Is il." said the Postmaster yesterday. "Then he was as strict a disciplinarian as he is to-day. Then, as now, he stood for the best there was in the department. In 1855 he was appointed foreman of 20 engine and sent to Marion street because the big fires were in that region. Hetween 1873 and 1875 I was in the Fire Board, and we picked him out for a deputy chief and put him in charge of the new life-saving corps. The men appointed to the fire force went to his school of instruction for thirty days and it was because of his efforts that the corps was so successful.

"I served as Commissioner a second time from 1876 for ix years, and from what I saw of him in my judgment they haven't got his equal. He is strict, but kind to all the men under him, and more kind to them than to himself. That man must have an iron constitution to turn out at all hours of the night as he does on second alarms. He pays little attention to politics and a great deal to his duties. It will be a severe loss to this city if that bill passes and Chief Bonner retires."

MILES SPEAKS TO HARVARD BOYS. Tells Them Stories, Compliments the Insti-

tution and Then Quits. CAMBUIDGE, Mass., March 22,-In spite of a heavy storm of snow mixed with rain, the students of Harvard crowded Sanders Theatre this afternoon to hear an address by Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles. President Eliot, who introduced the General, touched on the events of the General's career. In concluding he said; "But what university men admire even more than bravery in the face of mortal peril is the courage which undergoes obloquy for the sake

courage which undergoes obloquy for the sake of truth."

With this indirect allusion to recent events the crowd was keyed up to a high pitch of expectation. When teen, Miles rose to his feet there was a demonstration that insted fully five minutes. In the speech that followed the teneral told three funny stories and then spoke of the greatness of Harvard as an institution of learning. Then, having consumed five minutes, he bowed and took his seat without having as much as mentioned the late War Department inquiries or beef. The students then had an opportunity to shake hands with the General.

Among those upon the speakers platform besides the speaker and President Eliot were W. Stanley Facker, "16, President of the Harvard Republican Club, under whose auspices the address was given; Major Henry Higginson, Dean Briggs, and Profs. Ames, Munsterburg, Chummings, Schilling, Francke, Cunningham, Taussig, Kittredge and Gray." Manhattan.

old with a smugg'ers' cave just 'round the | Health Board Still "Inspecting" Manhattan. At a meeting of the Health Board yesterday the fact developed that the sanitary inspectors the true rises. She is followed by the good in Chief Engineer Gardner's division are still at work looking up trouble for the Manhattan Elevated Ratiroad. A report was received to the effect that the inspectors had found many work points in the road, and that several com-plaints would be lodged against the company before the next meeting of the board on Thurs-

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Ambassador Choate's difficulty in securing a London home derives an element of humor from the fact that Mr. Choate regarded this as possibly the most easily settled question of his London experience. A few days before he sailed for England he said in an interview that all his preparations to begin work in London were complete save for the selection of a house. That, he said, would be a matter of only a few days; indeed, he seemed to consider it a most trivial matter. Subsequent events have shown the fallacy of that idea, and the it a most trivial matter. Subsequent events have shown the fallacy of that idea, and the American Ambassador was at last accounts homeless. One feature of London house renting which has recently attracted attention is the advertisements of London owners in American newspapers, Several large London establishments to let for the season have been advertised here, and there are said to be several New York agents who have London houses on their books. Whether or not there are American tenants enough to make such attempts worth the while here has never been proved yet, as the fashion of putting these establishments on the New York market is a new one. One real estate firm had has year a houseboat as well to dispose of. An American seeking some economical way to spend a summer thought of the houseboat idea and applied to the agent. It was disfilusionizing to hear that the rent was \$40,000 for the season and that less would not be necepted. This offer was regarded as out of the question, even in view of the additional recommendation that the boat had stable facilities for six horses.

The foyer idea is a difficult one to impress on life here in New York. It is a phase of amusements to which New Yorkers become very slowly accustomed. One manager built a music house and left out any place to lounge. as the process has sometimes been described. A London music hall would as soon be built without a stage. Now there is a music hall with plenty of space for lounging, and as the with pienty of space for lounging, and as the part of the building devoted to this purpose affords a view of, the stage the innovation is likely to prosper as it has never done before here. In the English music halls nobody who remains in the promenoir, as it has eeen called there, cares whether the stage is visible or not. There is always something else to be seen without struggling for a view of the actors. One curious phase of the newly provided place for lounging is a role of the establishment that hats must be removed. Nobody can associate any such formality with the ease custage. that hats must be removed. Nobody can asseciate any such formality with the case cust tomarily found in a lounging place. If the institution ever becomes thoroughly acclumatized here there will always be the best resons why it will differ in many important par floulars from similar parts of the Empire i London and the Folies Bergères in Paris.

every day," said a man who has lived in New York for many years, "Is the increase of the so-called 'sets' in fashionable society. A decade ago such a thing did not exist here. Fashionable society had no one person for its centre. It was not large enough for that, and given by the persons who were in exclusive society. At that time probedly was ever described as belonging to the Smith set or the Jones set or the Rothnson set, every name representing usually some person or family very rich or socially conspicuous. That fashion has become quite common in New York to-day. Most of the sets into which society has divided itself are known by the names of the persons who may be most conspicuous in them or who, through wealth, bosition or some other force for attraction are able to be the dominating figures of the crown that gathers about them. This is familiar enough in other countries where, as in England, some member of the noblity, like the Prince of Wales, leads fashiorable society of a certain kind. It is a new tendency here, but none the less a decided one, to divide society into sets named after their most conspicuous members. given by the persons who were in exclusive

Mme. Lill Lehmann will not travel with the opera company further than Boston, but will return here to give a song recital on April This is the concert which she was compelled to give up some time ago on account of fliness. In the other cities which the company is to visit every one of the other prima donnas with be heard once. Mines, Lembrich, Lames, Nordica and Adams, with Mines. Brema and Schimman-Heink, are all to sing at one performance in Washington, bittsburg and Baltimore. M.M. dean de Reszke, Van Dyck, Saleza and Dippel will all have the opportunity of showing themselves once to the public of the cities outside New York. Mine Lehmann is unwilling to submit to the fatigue of the trip, as she has already appeared much more frequently than she expected to. Her original contract called for only ten appearances, but she will have given double that number before she floadly returns to terminay. Miss Suzanne Adams returns to London and will mant be heard there during the Covent Garden season. She is under contract to Maurice Grau for quite a long reriod. witt be heard once. Mmes. Lembrich, Pames.

Ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City is not only a maker of literature, as evidenced in the story of his life, but also a patron of letters in his own unassuming fash-He met an old acquaintance vesterday and, after discusping the decay of politics and

"In never suspected that you read kiping," said his acquaintaines.

"As a rule," said Mr. Gleason, "I am in favor of supporting our own American authors, but Rudyard did me the honor to write a piece about me once. It was political and it hurt me in the district, but I bear the young man no

me in the district, but I bear the young man no gridge.
"In ever heard of such a Kirling piece."
"It was poetry," said Mr. Gleason, "and it was printed in Tag Sux. It began, They're adoing l'addy Gleuson, and it was not unlike a biece which he wrote about Danny Deever, a rascal who came to his death at the end of a rope. Kirling spoke about my ave and Long Island City and it made first-rate poetry. First rate it was, and though it hurt my feelings at first. I got over it. I forgave the young man and I am glad that he is getting better."

Several weeks ago a young girl stirred up the Brooklyn police with a tale of anonymous letters and poisons which were sent to her through the mail, and for reasons which seemed good to them the detectives left the case after a very short investigation. Without passing judgment on the merits of this girl's complaint, it may be said that in the majority of cases of this sort where the police have made thorough investigations they have discovered that the complainant herself was responsible for her alleged persecution. During the past three years one woman in this city, whose name is her trademark, has, ne-cording to the stories which she has told to city, whose name is her trademark, has, according to the stories which she has told to the police, been rersecuted more persistently than the average heroine of a yellow-back novel. When she made her first complaint the police were impressed by it. Her story was circumstantial but it proved to be false. Not long age she tipped off the newspapers that an attempt had been made to poison her, but only the unwary cublished it. This woman's eagerness to nivertise herself is now so well known to the police that little attention is paid to her complaints. The financial benefits of this kind of notoriety was illustrated a few days ago in a suit brought by an actress to recover salary from a manager. In his defence he alleged that the woman had failed to carry out one clause in her contract which called for a certain number of stories amout her in the newspapers. This woman has made it her business to tell improbable stories to such pewscapers as would print them here and in London. It was her stock in trade and one yellow journal has rubdished two page articles about her in as many years. For some unaccountable reasons these papers declined to retell the story of her troubled life when she returned to New York and the manager who had engaged her, in anteligation of a lot of free advertising, broke his contract. When these companints are made by young girls they seem to be prompted either by a desire for sympathy or a yearning for notoriety, and the nolice have acquired skill from long experience in quickly sifting them out. The fight for whiskers which some of the

unions of coachmen and waiters have made in this city may not be influenced by the German Emperor's orders that the officers in his navy must either be clean shaven or wear full beards, but from the union standpoint this is a direct blow at the inalienable rights of man. This much debated question of whiskers has agitated waiters and coachmen for several years, and it has long been argued that the demand for clean shaven waiters was not only arbitrary, but demoralizing to a waiter's self-respect. Clean-shaven waiters are employed in the best restaurants in this city. The coachmen who have askedfor the right to wear whickers say that they are a protection in cold weather and incidentally something of an adornment. There is neither rule nor precedent in the American Army or Navy to guide an office in training his beard. Very few of the officers of the higher grades in the navy are smooth shaven. In the English Navy the custom is in favor of smooth shaving or a full beard. Mustaches indicated the army officer in England for many years. A smooth shaven face is not so much a distinctive characteristic of a waiter in this city as it once was. In tommenting on the decline of beards, a barber said that the fact that the Fopulists were always caricatured as being bearded had made whiskers unpopular. demand for clean shaven waiters was not only

GERRY'S SECRET CHARITY

BOARDING HOUSE THAT SEEMS TO

BE A GOOD THING FOR JENKINS. More Than Twice as Much Paid for Feeding Children as the Catholic Protectory Ex-pends Per Child for All Purposes—Salaried Boarding-House Keepers Pay No Rent.

Commodore Gerry's Children's Society spent \$92,653.13 last year. It cared for an average of forty children a day. Its expenses, therefore, were \$2,313.82 a child a year. Under the head of salaries and wages it spent \$35,178.06. That is an average of \$879.45 yearly of paid labor to care for each child. Here is a table of expenses taken from the Gerry society's annual report that is food for the heads of families and the heads of charitable institutions:

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1808. Salaries and wages, including executive, bookkeeping and engineers depart-ments. Printing and stationer? Printing, electrotyping, &c., annual re-Printing, electrotyping, &c., annual report.
Law expenses, including stemographers' reports, referees fees.
Newspapers, postage, telegrams, expressage, &c.
Light.
Board and clothing of children to care of the society, including medical attendance, medicines, &c., pending disposition by court Taxes.
Engineer's department, including coal.
Insurance.
House expenses, including repairs.
Temporary relief to starving families. 987.88

Insurance House expenses, including repairs Temporary relief to starving families. Photographs of children

portation
Rent of telephone
Temporary loans (repaid) and interest
On account case No. 21,248.
Special deposits 18,060 18

Total \$92,658 13 In the Catholic Protectory, where the children are just as well and comfortably provided for as they are by the Gerry society, the total average cost of a child a year is \$115. That average cost is obtained by dividing the total expenses of the institution by the number of children cared for, so that every expense is infore that it costs \$2,108.82 a year more to care for a child under the Gerry system, which is not inspected by the State Board of Charities. than it does under the Catholic Protectory system, which is inspected. That is about \$42 a week more for each child. That sum is twice the average wage carned by men with good trades.

In the list of disbursements it will be seen that all the ordinary expenses of running an institution, salaries, heat, light, taxes, printing, legal expenses and the like, are separately accounted for, and then there is the additional item, "Board and clothing of children in care of the society, including medical attendance, medicines, &c., pending disposition by court, \$11,258.40." Knocking off the \$1,258.40 for medical attendance and for clothing, nearly all of which is given to the society by its patrons. that leaves \$10,000 for food alone. Dividing that by 40, it will be seen that it costs an average of \$250 a year for food for each child, or nearly \$5 a week.

In New York the average family is five, with one servant, making six in all, at least three being adults. How many families spend \$30 a week for groceries and meat alone? But that's what the Gerry society spends for six children. These figures are being publicly talked about because the Gerry society offers no adequate excuse for its refusal to permit the State Board of Charities to examine and inspect it and its business, as the Constitution of the State di-rects, and is attempting to evade the Consti-tution by legislative enactment. They are being publicly talked about for the further reason that the superintendent of the society refuses to give any information that will ex-plain them

refuses to give any reporter called at the rooms plain them.

When THE SUN reporter called at the rooms of the society yesterday and asked Mr. Jenkins if he had any statement to make about a publication containing the figures and other statements reflecting on the apparent extravagant management. Mr. Jenkins sent word that gant management. Mr. Jenkins sent word that he had nothing to say. It was stated in this publication that informa-

he had nothing to say.

It was stated in this publication that information from creditable sources was to the effect that Superintendent Jenkins had a contract for feeding the children, and that by its terms he collected 25 cents for each meal, or 75 cents he collected 25 cents for each meal, or 75 cents a day, which would be \$5.25 a week. In a idition to having this contract, which represents when compared with the figures of the Catholic Protectory a profit of over \$7.000 a year, Mr. Jenkins gets a salary of \$3.000 or \$4.000 a year, and it is stated that a member of his family gets a good salary as matron of the institution. Further, in addition to the profit and salary, Mr. Jenkins and his family have an entire floor of the handsome building of the society at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue for living apartments rent free. If such apartments could be rented in that neighborhood they would cost not less than \$5,000 a year. If these figures are correct the total income of the Jenkins family from the Gerry charity, exclusive of the and, after discussing the decay of pointes and the tariff, said:

"It was a sorry day for me when I heard that that bright young fellow Kipling was sick."

In ever suspected that you read Kipling."

"I never suspected that you read Kipling."

at housand dollars more than half the amount the society gets from the city treasury.

explanation of his refusal to permit the State Board of Charities to inspect his institution as his should never be subject to the supervision of such an institution as his should never be subject to the supervision of such an institution as the State Board of Charities; that his institution has a vast number of secrets which should be intrusted only to its own officers, the police and the courts. Puring the twenty-four years of its existence, he says, the society has had under its charge 283,142 children. Of all these cases careful records have been kept, their histories, in so far as possible, have been ascertained, and a large amount of information, in many cases of a sail kind, has been collected. Mr. Gerry says that to give the Charitles Board free access to these records would only be increasing their publicity.

Here is a list of the members of the State Board of Charitles; William R. Stewart of New York, Annie G. de Peyster of New York, Edward H. Litchfield of Brooklyn. Tius G. Bergen of Brooklyn. Seiden E. Marvin of Albany. Newton Aldrich of Gouverneur, Robert McCarthy of Syracuse, Peter Walrath of Chittenango, Enoch Vine Stoddard of Rochester and Harvey W. Putnam of Buffalo.

Commodore Gerry sees danger in letting public-surjited citizens, such as these persons are, see the records of children that have been temporarily in the care of his society. It is not possible to print a list of the employees of the Gerry society who do see the records. With all respect to the employees, a comparison might be interesting. Little is known of the employees of the society outside the society isoff. It is admitted by persons who criticise the society new that scandals are very rare. There have been management of the employees, Indivendent the records of children commodore Gerry were less to be trusted with the records the society sense of the society is made a fresh charge against the society isoff. It is admitted by Commodore terry talks of the sacredness of the records in the annual reports of the society accompan

All these things, as well as the table of disbursements, were submitted to Superintendent Jenkins yesterday by THE SUN reporter, and his answer was that he had nothing to say.

REAL FIRE AT DRILL TIME.

School When the Chimney Blazed Up. nore's school at 12 East Forty-fifth street yeserday and the school was cleared in no time.

Of Interest to Professors and Ceachers. What is that class in the community to which you must address yourself to all your achool? It is that which is composed of readers of The NVN.

If you consider this for a moment your own personal observation must confirm its truth. No man of character in these parts will hesitate a moment to confirm it.—Adv.

DR. EVANS'S ELDERS CONFER. Will Probably Report His Resignation to

The session of the West Presbyterian Church had an informal conference on Tuesday afterdealing with the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans's resignation as pastor of the church. One who was present said to a Sun reporter yesterday It was merely a meeting to make arrangements for a formal meeting which shall decide whether Dr. Evans's resignation is to be subrecommendations, and set a date for a congregational meeting. It was left with the clerk to ascertain what time would be suited to all of the elders. The meeting will be held, however, prior to Sunday, so that a congregational esting may be announced from the pulpit on Sunday.

"A committee has been appointed from the New York Presbytery consisting of Dr. J. Balcom Shaw, Dr. Wilton Merle Smith and Dr.

It was said last night that the statement re-

Wagons Carrying \$100,000 in Specie Wer

had been discovered and frustrated was verifled yesterday at the offices of the company, 40 Broadway. Theodore F. Wood, Vice-President of the company, said that only some mysterious information had reached them conerning the plot, but that the money had been delivered safely at its destination, no attempt being made to get the money while in transit The United States Express Company has a contract with the Government for carrying the pension money for the soldiers at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. The money is conveyed from Norfolk to Hampton, a distance of two miles, by messengers in wagons every four months. No attempt has ever been made to molest the messengers, although it was well known just how and by what way the mency was carried. The last shipment of money was made last Wednesday and consisted of \$100,000 in coin Shortly before the time set for sending the money to Hampton, the Pinkertons reported to the officials of the express company that they had heard of a conversation in a Baltimore saloon which led them to believe that a plot was on foot to hold up the messengers on his way to Hampton and steal the money. The express company notified its agents of the information.

The money arrived at Norfolk from Washington, and when the wagon started for Hampton the usual force of guards was doubled. Each wagon had a detective on the front seaf, the started of the form that the started of the form that the content of the content of the seaf, the form was a started for Hampton and when the wagon started for Hampton the usual force of guards was doubled.

ton the usual force of guards was doub Each wagon had a detective on the front s Each wagon had a detective on the front seat and three others were concealed in the wagon Another force of men rode some distance be

Mr. Wood said yesterday that agents of the company were still investigating. The information concerning the plot had been very mysterious, he said and white he was inclined to doubt it, nevertheless extraordinary precautions were taken. Robert Pinkerton said yesteriay: "We simply notified the express company of what we had heard, and the investigation of the matter has been done by their own agents and not by our men."

are there quoted at is cents. London has sent very strong advices by cable, quoting the drug as high as 41 cents. The quintine market is controlled in London, and the large domestic dealers here believe that the sudden advance in quotations of the day is due to extensive seculations made by London operators. Their belief is strengthened by the fact that for the past two mouths the supply of cinchona bark from Java has appreciably fallen off. Java and Peru are the greatest sources of supply for this bark.

For many years quinine has maintained a very even standard. It has been listed as a stable article, the quotations on which have never fluctuated more than 3 cents between 25 cents and 28. At the outbreak of the war with Spain prices advanced temporarily not only for quinine but for morphine, cocaine and like drugs. The advance, however, was not marked nor did it last. As yet the retail trade has not left the effects of the present rise, but should the advance continue it will only be a short time before retail prices of the drug will go up. A minuter of manufacturers have already withdrawn from the market in preference to announcing a further advance.

QUEER CASE OF PERJURY.

Witness Accuses Himself of Swearing I'alsely, and Accuses a Lawyer, Too. Joseph Donato testified at a Coroner's in mest yesterday that Nicola Gualiardo had

stabled Tony Pacello and killed him. At recess Donato told the Coroner that he wanted to charge his testimony. He made an affidavit, which was read after recess, tha Frank Piccenenda had stabbed Pacello, but that he, the witness, had been instructed by Lawyer Palmieri in the presence of one Mike to swear that it was Nicola Gualiardo.

Lawyer Palmieri, who was in court repreenting Piecenouda, jumped to his feet and and there was not a word of truth in the

said there was not a word of truth in the affidavit.

The jury returned a verdict against a person or persons unknown. Coroner Bausch discharged i recemenda and Donato, but they were rearrested by order of the District Attorney and taken to the Tombs, where Magistrate Flammer remanded them until to-day.

While the jury were deliberating Lawyer Palmier, produced Mise Seragliano, the Mike referred to in the affidavit. Seragliano, in an affidavit, stated that Palmieri did not instruct the witness, Donato, to testify in a certain way, as Donato had declared. NO BLOODGOOD DIVORCE,

No Trouble in Clearing the Misses Wetmore's

A chimney caught fire in the Misses Wet-The children were at "fire drill" at the time and were marched right out into the street, while a messenger ran for the firemen working in the Windsor Hotel ruins. They came and rut out the fire by throwing coul down the chimney. Then the tots went back and the excitement was over.

dridge has rented her villa, on the corner of Ochre Point and huggles avenue, to Mrs. Richard Gambrill of New York for the coming

the Congregation Without Suggestions.

Balcom Shaw, Dr. Wilton Merle Smith and Dr. George Alexander. This committee has no real anthority, but it is appointed to offer its services in adjusting matters. This committee will meet the members of the session. Dr. Shaw was present at the informal conference. The trustees have prepared a statement going into the details of their financial management of the church, which they consider has been censured by Dr. Evans in his pulpit atterance of a week ago Sunday. It is not a review of the controversy. The only mention it contains of Dr. Evans a name is where it speaks in commendation of his having submitted voluntarily to a decrease of salary. It has been signed by all of the trustees who are is town and by some of the elders. This statement will, I think, be used at the congregational meeting. with I time, be used at the congregational meeting.
"In my opinion, the session will simply submit Dr. Evans's resignation to the congregation with no recommendation, though some of the trustees are, I believe laboring with the session to induce it to recommend its acceptance."

It was said has night that the statement referred to contains a bassage which relieves F. H. Forkins, Jr. of sole responsibility for his letter to Pr. M. W. Stryker of Hamilton College. These who sign the statement, it is said, subscribe to a clause backing up Mr. Perkins a coation that the letter was written at the request of the trustees and elders present at a joint meeting held in November. It is understood that all save one of the elders have signed the statement and a majority of the trustees.

Members of the session refused to discuss the matter last night, saving that Robert Juf-

the matter last night, saving that Robert Jaf-fray, Jr., a trustee, had charge of a statement which would be made public this week. EXPRESS ROBBERS DIDN'T APPEAR

The report that a plot to rob the United States Express Company of \$100,000 in specie

Mr. Wood said yesterday that agents of the

LONDON CORNER IN QUININE? Wholesale Price Flies Up from 28 Cents an Ounce to 40 Cents.

The price of quinine has made a very marked advance in the past few days; quotations of the drug have never before shown such a wide fluctuation, and it has become very difficult to obtain the article in large quantities, either have or in foreign murkets Manufacturers in 28 cents an ounce to 40 cents. The foreign brands are virtually out of the market except to a moderate extent from second hands, and are there quoted at 38 cents. London has

William D.'s Complaint Against Katharine Is Dismissed. Judgment dismissing an action brought by

William D. Bloodgood against Katharine S.

Bloodgood for an absolute divorce has been pronounced by Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court on the report of Thomas F. Hascall as referee. The defendant married Bloodgood in Sau Francisco in 1889, and they Bloodgood in San Francisco in 1888, and they soon after came here to live. Mrs. Bloodgood, who has a contratto voice, made her debut as a singer before the Oratorio Society, and has since sung before other societies and as a church soluist. Mr. Bloodgood alleged that his wife became too trendit with her teacher in singing. Part of the evidence was that she was seen kissing her teacher Mrs. Bloodgood fought the case, declaring that her relations with the teacher had always been proper. Before Bluscall, how City Court Justice, reports that there was no press of wrongdoing on the part of the defendant, although her actions might, at times, be considered indiscret.

Mes. Gambrill Rents a Newport Villa. NEWPORT, R. L. March 22.-Mrs. J. H. El-

PENALTY FOR TROUBLING A COP. Widow and Her Son Who Wanted an Ar

rest Made Locked Up for the Night. Mrs. Honora Ahearn, a widow, of 420 East Seventy-fourth street, her son Daniel, and her married daughter, Mrs. Annie O'Connor, spent the greater part of Tuesday night in a cell in the East Sixty-seventh street police station b cause Mrs. Ahearn and her son annoved Policeman Hastings of that precinct by insisting on his arresting the daughter for intoxication The policeman charged the mother and her son with disorderly conduct in the Yorkville

Police Court when he arraigned them yester-

"Since my sister separated from her hu-

band," Ahearn told Magistrate Cornell when asked what he had to say, "she came to live with me and my nother. She got in the hald of staying out nights. We told her she would have to keep earlier hours or Jenve the house but she came home drank at 1 o'clock this morning and made a disturbance. We decided to have her arrested as a warning so I went out and called in the policeman on post. He said he would go and call a patrol wagon, but he did not come back.

said he would go and call a patrol wagen, but he did not come back.

After waiting an hour, Ahearn continued, he and his mother took the young woman, each by an arm, and started for the station house. On the way they met Policeman Hastings. They told him about the other policeman, end said they wanted Mrs. O'Connor arrested. The policeman remarked that he guessed that he would arrest them all, and he did so.

"I wouldn't care so much for myself, but I think it was hard to lock up my old mother for nothing," added Ahearn.

"A great injustice has been done you and your mother," said Magistrate Cornell. "You are discharged. As for the policeman who went for the patrol wagen he was footing you, and I would advise you to make a complaint against him to the Police teamnissioners.

"Intend to do so," replied Ahearn.

The Magistrate flued Mrs. O'Connor \$10 on her brother's complaint. She was unable to pay and was sent to a cell.

NANCY GUILFORD'S TRIAL. The Jury Completed and the Taking of

Testimony Regun. Barbokeout, Conn., March 22-Nearly the

entire day was occupied in completing the jury in the trial of Dr. Nancy Guilford, charged with the murder of Emma Gill last September. The opening statement of State's Attorney Fessenden and the testimony of the three boys about the finding of the body of Emma Gill in the Yellow Mill Pond was all that was brought out Mrs. Guilford was the picture of firmness to-day, quite in contrast with her actions

ness to-day, quite in contrast with her actions and weak and nervous condition yesterday, the first day of the trial. Once during the day the accused suffered a slight attack of weakness, but she recovered quickly.

It is evident that the defence intends to take advantage of every point in the law as well as to contest the faces in the case in order to secure the acquittal of Mrs. Guilford. When the long indictment, containing ten counts, was read, Mrs. Guilford, on advice of her counts, was read, Mrs. Guilford, on advice of her counts, etc., refused to plead, and acting under instructions from Judge Wheeler the Clerk entered a plea of not guilty.

The jury selected are: Samuel P. Thompson, enrepenter, Parion: Thomas H. Wheeler, retired schoolteacher, Greenfield Hill; Samuel E. Banks, florist and gardener, West Port; Charles Beard, farmer, Huntington; Homer E. Cark, farmer, Monroe; John E. Selleck, farmer, New Caman; Patrick Campbell, saloon keeper, Newtown; Rufus Todd, farmer, Ridgeleid: Charles C. Stevens, farmer and hatter, Sherman; Benjamin F. Squires, retired mason and farmer,

MRS. PLACE BURIED. Interred in the Plot of Her Family at East Millstone, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 22-Mrs Martha Place, who was executed at Sing Sing Prison on Monday for the murder of ner ster daughter, Ida Place, was buried to-day at the cemetery of the Reformed church at East Millstone, eight miles from here. The body was aken from this city on the 1:35 P. M. train, and a crowd gathered at the George street station when this train arrived. The funeral party took the same train at the Suydam street station which is nearer the house of Peter D. Garretion, Mrs. Place's brother. Inithis party were Mr Sarretson, his two daughters, the Rev. Dr. Co. of Yonkers, spiritual adviser of the condemned woman, who accompanied her to the death chair: Mrs. Reilly, day matron at the Sing Sing

chair; Mrs. Reilly, day matron at the Sing Sing Prison; the Rev. Alan D. Campbeil, pastor of the Fourth Reformed Church of this city, which the Garretson family attend, and a few friends. Mr. Place was not present.

It had been the intention of the family to have the coffin opened at the grave, but when the funeral party arrived at East Milistone a curious crowd was found gathered about the Garretson family plot, and representatives of a sensational New York newspaper were on hand with a camera to photograph the proceedings. It was decided then not to open the coffin, and it was lowered immediately into the grave. The Rev A. P Peake, pastor of the East Milistone Reformed Church, offered a prayer. There was no other ceremony. mony.

The body was in a plain black coffin which bore the inscription on a silver plate: "Mattie Place, aged 42 years.

USED EDWIN GOULD'S NAME.

Former Coachman Had 84 Worth of Meat, a Hat and Clothes Charged to Him. TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 22. - David McFarland, a coachman formerly employed by Edwin Gould, was arrested to-day for purchasing several articles here and having them charged to Mr. Gould without authority. McFarland has not been employed by Mr. Gould for over a year. While driving for him he was thrown from a tally-ho coach and injured. He never fully recovered, and his mind was partially affected. Since McFarland left Mr. Gould he has been in the New York Fire Department and lately, a motorman on an electric cab.

He came to Tarrytown to-day and went to see Dr. Courant, the Gould physician, and told him Miss Gould had sent him there to be treated. The doctor prescribed for him, after which McFarland went down to Briggs's market and bought \$4 worth of meat and had it charged to Edwin Gould. He also bought a suit of clothes and hat. On investigation it was found McFarland bad no authority to charge things to Mr. Gould. He was arrested, but was allowed to go when he settled for the goods. fully recovered, and his mind was partially

HAD A TICKET FOR A BOX SEAT. Man with Tousled Hair and Ragged Clothes

Turned Down at the Bon-Ton Theatre. A man with face and hands begrimed with dirt and wearing a bius woolien shirt and ragged clothing handed up a ticket for a box seat to the doorkeeper at the Bon-Ton Theatre in Jersey City on Tuesday night. The loorkeeper recognized the ticket as one of a bundle that had been stolen from the box office and the man was arrested. He said be was James Fillipo of 507 Grove street. When arraigned in the First Criminal Court yesterday he said he had purchased the ticket from a stranger. Police Justice Nevin Tooked at him and remarked:

and remarked:
"It is customary for gentlemen who can afford to occupy boxes at the theatre to wear a clean shirt and collar, wash their faces and brush their hair. You would not be admitted at all to any part of some theatres in the condition you are in. The next time you go to a theatre have your face washed and hair combed." Friesland. ... The prisoner was discharged.

FOID QUEENS CONTRACTS For Electric Lights on Farm Roads and Other Luxuries. Corporation Counsel Whalen gave an opinion

to the Board of Public Improvements yesterday that contracts made by town officials in the berough of Queens for lighting, water and publie improvements just prior to consolidation are not binding upon the city. The opinion will affect \$2,000,000 worth of contenet. Bridge Commissioner Shen reported that the Comptroller had discovered that fraudulent methods were used to get the required number of names on petitions for all sorts of extra gant improvements for which contracts we afterward let. The method was to get sign tures for the opening of new rends, and the attach the names to retitions for addition electric lights, gas lamns, and water ma One of the results was. Mr. Shea said, t some farms in Queens county were be lighted than many streets in Machattan.

Must Enforce School Vaccination. Sanitary Superintendent Roberts recomnended to the Health Board yesterday that measures be taken to compel the Hourds of Education of the boroughs to enforce yar eination in the public schools. The report stated that since Jan. I list the orders sent out by the Health Board had not been complical with. Secretary Golderman will notify the boards that the orders must be obeyed.

NEGROES STILL IN CARS.

HUNTING FOR HOUSES TO SETTLE IN

The Would-Be Liberian Emigrants Make the Best of Their Stranded Condition-Sunshine and Plenty of Food in Sight Would Make Them Nearly Happy.

The 104 negroes, big and little, who came to Jersey City last Wednesday, expecting to go, right to Liberia on transportation to be furnished by the Migration Society of Birmingham. Ala., were still fiving last night in the two emigrant cars which brought them from Oklahoma and were making the best of their stranded condition in the yards of the Central Railroad of New Jersey as Communipaw. Rain kept most of them confined to the cars, they had very little room, relighty little to eat and there was bardly any money left in the party. but the imaginal nature of the negro was dominant, and the whole party was so cheerful that it seemed to an enlooker that if the sun should

white it would become gay.

Mr Beach, superintendent of terminals for the course evening had notified them the oremed as storm to a langed his mind, and told let them stay until some suitable place could

The Rev. Mr. Hawes, the leader of the party. and his brother Sam spent the greater part of and his brother Sum spent the greater part of the day in looking for quarters in Jersey City and in applying to the negro churches there for help. It was said last night that a couple of houses would probably be secured and that the would-be emigrants would settle in them for the present. Mr. Beach promised to find work for some of the men on the railroad and to aid the others ail that was nessible in finding employment. Mr. Beach said that he had been telegraphing to various persons for a week to find out how the party came to be landed here with no further provision for it and that he hadn't got a clear explanation yet.

vision for it and that he hadn't got a clear explanation yet.

"It seems to me," he said yesterday, "that these peonic just made up their minds to come and that they bought their tickets and came, without waiting for any one to direct them."

No one in the stranded party seemed to have any very clear idea yesterday as to where or what Liberia is, nor to care a snap whether they very get there or not, as long as food and shelter were to be had here. They all seemed perfectly satisfied to settle in Jersey City, and the only very clear idea that they had beyond the demand for bedily necessities was that they were not going back to Oklahoma under any circumstances.

A similar party of negroes was stranded in

were not going back to Okianoma under any circumstances.

A similar party of negroes was stranded in this city in February, 1832. There were about 150 in the party and they came from the Cherokee strip in the Indian Territory. They had been stirred up to emigrate to Liberia by the American Colenization Society and sold out their farms and other belongings, just as the present comers did, and started, although those who should have been their leaders were told that all the births in the ship Liberia, which they depended upon to take them out, were taken for several trips ahead. The Liberia was a salling vessel and made two trips a year.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANACE THIS DAY.

Sun rises com | Sun sets .. rt 15 | Moon sets. 3 57 RIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 5 05 | Gov. Isl'd. 5 37 | Hell Gate. 7 30

Arrived-Websesbay, March 22. Kaiser Friedrich, Stormer, Bremen March 14 outliampton 15th Anchera, Wilsen, Glasgow March 9 and Mooth. enforges, Cardelen, Cienfuegos,

Belletin, tyersen, Rie Jametro, Andes, Petersen, Jamet, Adirenchek, Owen, Kingsten, Syatza, Melvanghin, Philadelphia, Finance, Sukeborth, Colon. Ss Finance, Sukeforth, Colon.
Ss City of Philadelphia, Delano, Baltimore,
Ss Marihatan, J. Inseen, Fortland,
Ship Win, H. Conner, Krisking, Shanghai,
Ship Falls of feer, Patterson, Caleta Buena,
"For later arrivals see First Page.)

AUBIVED OUT Sa Empress of Chins, from Vancouver, at Hong Se Werkendam, from New York, at Rotterdam, Se Mesaba, from New York, at London, Se Oldenburg, from New York, at Bremen.

SAULED PROM POREIGN PORTS. Es Majestic, from Laverpool for New York. Sa Cufic, from Laverpool for New York.

BATLED EDGE DOMESTIC PORTS. Sa Knickerbocker, from New Orleans for New York. OUTGOING STRAMSHIPS.

Mails Close. Vestel Sails. Bremen, Bremen Maid Cose,
Madham, St. Thomas 12-30 P M
El Borata, New Orleans
Antilia, Nassau 100 P M
Satting de Cuba, Guan
Inham 100 P M . 12 30 P M 3 00 P M Sact To-Morrow 3 00 P M 8 00 P M 8 00 P M Colorado, Binuswick Sail Saturday, March 25. La Touraine, Havre 7 00 A M Campania, Liverpool 11 00 A M Aucheria, Glasgew 10 00 A M Spaartolain, Rote claim 8 00 A M Memonimoe, London 10 00 A M 2 00 P M 12 00 M 10 00 A M p 00 A M

Hamburg
Hull
Trader, Antworp

in, Nowasette
oria, Bermada 1000 A M
irondack, Kimsaton 1000 A M
irondack, Kimsaton 1000 A M
sana, Havana 1100 A M
1200 M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Due To Day.

Sunderland. Bordoaux Neides Antwerp Rotterlam Patrama.
Archimede.
Noordland.
Spaarndam
Herda
Adrestelack
Garrick British Empire Ardandearg Hilbing Hitchir Umbria Ruiser Wilhelm II March 18 March 14 March 12 March 11 March 19 Rotterdam ... nti mbridge

Business Mottres.

Carl H. Schultz's Distilled Waters PURE. COURSECT MINERAL WATERS in this city.

Bremen Hamburg

TOTALLY.

DE RIVERA.—On Thesday, March 21, at her real-dense, set East 55th st., Adeline S., widow of Thomas de Rivera. Funeral on Thursday morning, March 23, at a

marter past 10 o'clock from St. Leo's Church,
2-th st, between Madison and 5th ava.

MESTRE, At sea, in the 37th year of his age,
Aur line E. Mestre, son of the late Joseph M. and
Pauline Alfonso Mestre.

MELLS, str. Weine slav afternoon, at the residence

of her son melaw, J. D. Archbold, 20 East 87th st. Lavina Mills, widow of S. M. Mills of Couderement at Condersport on Saturday.

Intermental condession of Saturday.
SHELDON, At the Palatine Hotel, Newburgh,
N.Y. at T.P. M., March 22. George H. Sheldon of New York ethyl in the of the year of his age.
N. M. at Chair and here after. THE KENSHER CUMPIFERY - Private station, Har-ben four and the tentions rule from the Grand Central legist. Office, 10 East 124 st.

Hen Publications.

New method to account to accome mailed, here shall prove that SCH ACADEMY 883. It was seen, S. V. Franch hereasts. 50° - Kipheg - Out of India. Place in Being.